

5

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION
AND
PRIVACY ACTS

Subject: HISS/CHAMBERS

File Number: 65-14920

Section: Bulky-Add. Release of
NY - WFO - Phila.

Part 2 of 5



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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File No: _____

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Date: _____
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
74-1333- 3758	9/12/49	Memorandum to Peyton Ford w/enc.	5	5	
74-1333- 4123	11/1/49	LHM to Peyton Ford	1	1	
74-1333- 4229	11/2/49	LHM to Atty GEN	1	1	
65- 58751-12	11/22/49	Report from Wash DC	30	6	N.P.
74-1333- 4278	11/25/49	LHM to Peyton Ford	1	1	
65- 58226-7	3/6/50	LHM to AAG w/attachment	25	17	N P
74- 1333-4684	12/1/50	LHM to Asst. Atty GEN w/enc	2	2	
74- 1333- 4724	3/14/51	Memorandum to Asst. Atty GEN w/enc	5	5	
74-1333- 4779	11/23/52	Memorandum to Asst. Atty GEN w/enc.	11	11	
74-1333- 5138	12/1/52	Memorandum to Asst. Atty GEN	1	1	
74-1333- 4954-	2/28/52	Memorandum to Asst. Atty GEN w/enc	14	14	
74-1333- 5264	5/11/52	Memorandum to Asst. Atty GEN	1	1	

2 ✓
Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT ✓

TO : Mr. Peyton Ford
The Assistant to the Attorney General

#53
DATE: August 25, 1949

FROM : Director, FBI

CONFIDENTIAL

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, ET AL
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

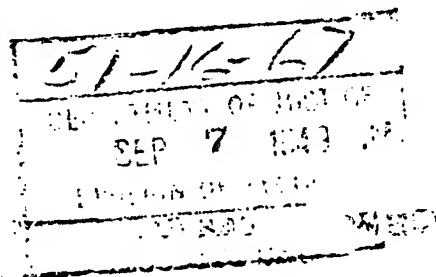
Reference is made to your memorandum dated July 13, 1949, captioned "Alger Hiss," wherein you requested this Bureau to interview Mr. J. Hudson Huffard of Bluefield, Virginia, and Mr. Harold F. Ogden of 1531 Mt. Eagle Place, Alexandria, Virginia.

I am enclosing herewith the report of Special Agent Paul H. Stoddard dated August 18, 1949, at Richmond, Virginia, which reflects the interview with Mr. Huffard.

For your information, Mr. Ogden was also interviewed in connection with your request. However, he was unable to furnish any information of assistance and advised that his only information regarding Alger Hiss or his wife emanated from Mr. Huffard.

Mr. Emerson Schmidt, mentioned in the report, is out of the country. He will return around September 6, at which time he will be interviewed and you will be furnished the results.

Enclosure ✓



74-1333-3758

FILE-R.P.W.

Note Copy of Report
routed to Hinesman by
FBI.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 65-1623

REPORT MADE AT RICHMOND, VIRGINIA	DATE WHEN MADE 8-18-49	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 8-1,9,17-49	REPORT MADE BY PAUL H. STODDARD PHS:WSK
TITLE JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS			CHARACTER OF CASE PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R INTERNAL SECURITY - R
<p>SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:</p> <p>Mr. J. HUDSON HUFFARD, Bluefield, Va., advised he first met ALGER HISS about 1923 while attending John Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md. HUFFARD stated to his knowledge HISS was "poor aristocracy" family of Baltimore, graduated from Johns Hopkins and Harvard Law School, was secretary to Chief Justice OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES and was later employed in Legal Division of Department of Agriculture. Was loaned to Justice Department to prosecute J. FIERPONT MORGAN in antitrust case. In 1947 HUFFARD and friend, JAMES H. HOTT, went to office of EMERSON SCHMIDT of U. S. Chamber of Commerce, at which time SCHMIDT claimed he had "pipeline" into State Department. HUFFARD suggested name check of HISS and Mrs. DOROTHY MORTON and SCHMIDT advised that HISS was card-carrying member of Communist Party locally in Washington, D. C., but was not a member of international group. MORTON was not on file. HUFFARD claims to his knowledge HISS was of high character, honest, alert, brilliant mind and bore reputation above reproach. HUFFARD would be reluctant witness.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">- RUC -</p> <p>REFERENCE: Bureau File 74-1334.</p> <p>DETAILS: This investigation is predicated upon request of Mr. PEYTON FORD, the Assistant to the Attorney General, that Mr. HAROLD F. OGDEN, Alexandria, Virginia, and</p>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED:		SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	
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		<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> 65-16-67 SEP 7 1949 </div>	
		SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	

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Mr. J. HUDSON HUFFARD, Bluefield, Virginia, be interviewed regarding their knowledge of ALGER HISS.

Mr. J. HUDSON HUFFARD, who operates the Chicago House Furniture Company, Bluefield, Virginia, and is considered locally as a very reputable and outstanding citizen in the community, furnished the following information:

He first became acquainted with ALGER HISS while attending the Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore, Maryland, sometime in 1923. According to Mr. HUFFARD, ALGER HISS enrolled in the University in 1922 and graduated in 1926. During this time, both were fraternity brothers in the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity. Mr. HUFFARD considered HISS to be from the "poor aristocracy" of Baltimore, stating he meant that HISS and his family were not wealthy but were of a high-caliber Baltimore family. During the time they were fraternity brothers, Mr. HUFFARD stated that they occasionally went to New York City where they attended several stage performances, inasmuch as ALGER HISS was very interested in them. Mr. HUFFARD declared that during these trips, HISS' activities were above reproach. Mr. HUFFARD claimed that after his graduation from the University in 1923, he lost complete contact with HISS until 1938. He first met ALGER HISS' wife, whom ALGER affectionately calls PROSSIE but HUFFARD believes her true name to be PRISCILLA. According to Mr. HUFFARD, ALGER HISS met his wife while aboard ship during a cruise and later married her. Further, she was a divorcee with one son. On occasion, Mr. HUFFARD advised that he did, while in Washington, D. C., contact ALGER HISS while HISS was employed in the Agriculture Department. Mr. HUFFARD recalled that HISS attended the Harvard Law School and graduated at the top of the class and later became secretary to Chief Justice OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES. After being secretary to the Chief Justice, HISS joined the Legal Division of the Agriculture Department and was later loaned to the Justice Department primarily to prosecute an antitrust case against J. PIERPONT MORGAN. In 1941 HISS was recalled by Mr. HUFFARD to have joined the State Department under Dr. HORNBACK in the Office of Foreign Affairs. Mr. HUFFARD stated that he has known ALGER HISS to reside at the following addresses:

On "P" Street, Georgetown
At Volta Place, Georgetown
22 East 8th Street, New York, New York
At present, 405 West 117th Street, New York, N. Y.

Mr. HUFFARD claimed to have visited socially with the HISSSES at several of their residences; however, he was never introduced to any

of HISS' friends. Further, he had visited the HISS home at the address listed in the telephone directory in April, 1947, which was either on "P" Street or Volta Place, with one Mrs. DOROTHY MORTON, a State Department employee in the Cryptology Section. Mrs. MORTON resides at 2702 Wise Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Mr. HUFFARD claimed that on one trip to Washington in 1947, he and his friend, JAMES H. HOTT, (1738 "H" Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.), who, according to Mr. HUFFARD, is presently in the Office of Civilian Defense Planning and was a Lieutenant Colonel in G-2 during the last war, went to the office of EMERSON SCHMIDT of the United States Chamber of Commerce. While there, SCHMIDT advised him that he had a "pipeline" into the State Department and wanted to know if Mr. HUFFARD desired to check on anyone. Mr. HUFFARD gave SCHMIDT the names of ALGER HISS and Mrs. DOROTHY MORTON, after which SCHMIDT picked up the telephone and called what Mr. HUFFARD believed was his contact in the State Department and received information immediately that ALGER HISS was a card-carrying member of the Communist Party locally but was not an international member. Mr. SCHMIDT advised that there was no record of Mrs. MORTON on file. Mr. HUFFARD advised that this occurred in 1947 and that he gave SCHMIDT these names merely for lack of anyone else. He declared that he was very much surprised to learn that HISS was in any way connected with the Communist Party inasmuch as he had taken HISS to several dinners where patriotic and other speeches were given on Americanism and HISS had never commented either for or against them. Mr. HUFFARD claimed that if HISS was a member of the Communist Party, he was certainly an actor, as he had never suspected him as being associated with that type of person. Mr. HUFFARD stated that he had at no time during his association with ALGER HISS ever suspected him of being associated with the Communist Party, any of its members or in any way connected in any activity which might possibly be Communistically controlled. Mr. HUFFARD stated further that he has only met ALGER HISS' wife on three occasions and was unable to furnish any information relative to her possibly being connected in any way with the Communist Party. Mr. HUFFARD declared that after information came out in the newspaper about possible espionage regarding ALGER HISS, he was quite confused inasmuch as he had never seen anything out of the way in HISS' actions or associations which would indicate him to be other than patriotic. Further, there had been nothing to indicate that HISS was other than very reputable, honest, of good moral character, brilliant mind and loyal to the United States. According to Mr. HUFFARD, after the publicity came out in the newspapers about ALGER HISS, he went to see HISS in November, 1948, with the full intention of quizzing him about possible association of HISS in the Communist Party. However, during his call, it was apparent to him

RH. 65-1623

that HISS was embarrassed and reticent about comment upon the publicity. HUFFARD, therefore, declined to question him about it. Mr. HUFFARD stated that he would be reluctant to testify in court as he does not want any publicity in this case as it would hurt him inasmuch as he has been selected to head the Community Chest in greater Bluefield and is presently a member of the Town Council of Bluefield, Virginia. Further, his father is President of the Bank of Graham and to appear in court would jeopardize their standing in the community. He stated that he would furnish any testimony by deposition if it became necessary.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

DATE: November 22, 1949

FROM : JOHN EDGAR HOOVER - DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R.

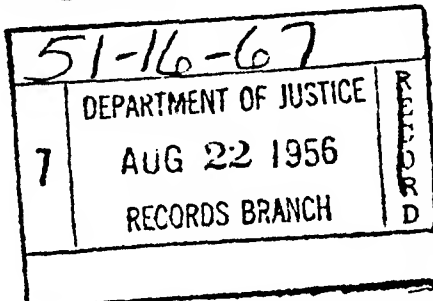
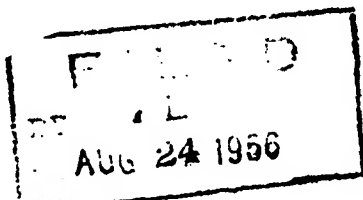
I have been informed that on this date the defense counsel for Hiss made a demand for two letters written by our New York Division and directed to this Bureau's Headquarters under dates of May 14, 1942, and June 26, 1945, in which were set forth the results of interviews with Chambers at those times. The government attorneys objected, but when the court instructed that the letters be produced, they were furnished to the court for his study and are presently in the possession of the court.

During the first trial of this case, the defense counsel demanded the reports covering these two interviews claiming that he desired to check for possible inconsistencies in the testimony of Chambers with the information which Chambers had furnished to Special Agents of this Bureau. At that time the court ordered the letters to be produced and the court personally read them and returned them without making them available to the counsel for Hiss, apparently ruling that the inconsistencies, if any, were of no significance.

In addition to the demand for these two letters, the defense counsel for Hiss has also requested the production of all FBI reports covering information which has been furnished to this Bureau by Chambers. Objection has been made to the production of these reports and the matter is still pending.

It would appear that it is becoming standard practice on the part of defense attorneys in security type cases to demand the production of this Bureau's confidential records. The entire security and effectiveness of the operations of this Bureau are being jeopardized by this practice where Federal Judges accede to the requests of the defense attorneys.

I feel that in this instance, and in all other like situations, it is imperative that the government attorneys vigorously uphold the security and confidential nature of our reports and records. If protection afforded to our records by Departmental Order No. 3229 is to be no longer effective, I am sure you will agree that it is necessary that some order or procedure be immediately instituted to afford complete protection of the Department's and this Bureau's records. It is imperative that FBI reports covering the information furnished by Chambers not be produced since they are not relevant and because their production will jeopardize Bureau sources of information, informants and techniques and will seriously prejudice pending investigations.



74-1333-4229

See Reference 65-58751-13

This document is a 30 page Report dated 11-22-49
from the Washington Field Office.

This document was processed in view of the fact that a check of the index to our Central Records revealed a "see reference" concerning Whittaker Chambers. All reference pertinent to the request was released in this see reference.

The data not released in this see reference concerns an investigation of a third party, and therefore is of a non-pertinent nature to the request.

FD-72
(1-10-49)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT WASHINGTON FIELD

FILE NO. 121-6241

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE 11-22-49	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 7/15, 18, 19, 28; 8/1, 2, 9/28, 29; 10/5, 11, 24, 25; 11/1-4/49	REPORT MADE BY JOHN B. VAN ETEN /bh
TITLE SOLOMON ADLER aka Sol Adler, Schlomer Adler, Shlomoh Adler			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

[REDACTED]

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS gave the name of SCHLOMER (SOL) ADLER, Treasury Department employee, as an individual furnishing reports of a financial nature to one PETER, a Soviet agent.

[REDACTED]

-P- 65-58751-13

REFERENCE: Bureau letter dated March 11, 1949, entitled "GREGORY, Espionage - R."

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
[Signature]		121-6241-3452
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WFO 121-6241

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SUBHEADING

PAGE NUMBERS

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
ALLEGATIONS OF WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.....6 - 7

[REDACTED].....7 - 27

[REDACTED].....7 - 12

[REDACTED].....12 - 13

[REDACTED].....13 - 16

[REDACTED].....16 - 19

[REDACTED].....19 - 27

[REDACTED].....27 - 28

ALLEGATIONS OF WHITTAKER CHAMBERS

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS is an American citizen by birth, being born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania in 1901. CHAMBERS associated himself with the Communist Party in 1924. In 1925, he contributed stories to the "Daily Worker" and shortly thereafter became a full time employee of that paper, later becoming editor. In 1929, CHAMBERS was eased out of editorship of the "Daily Worker" because of his opposition to STALINist tactics within the Party. CHAMBERS still considered himself a Communist after this time but the other members of the Party would have nothing to do with him. From 1929 to 1932, CHAMBERS' chief employment was translating to English from the German and French languages. In 1930 or 1931, CHAMBERS wrote stories which were published in "New Masses." CHAMBERS made peace with the Communist Party in 1932 and became editor of "New Masses," a position he held for some months.

At the request of Communist Party leader, MAX BEDACHT, CHAMBERS agreed to go into the Communist Party underground work, at which time he severed all connections with the open Communist Party. Late in 1934, CHAMBERS moved to Baltimore, Maryland and his activities in the Communist Party commenced to center around Washington, D. C. CHAMBERS acted as a courier in the Communist underground, where he made contacts with a Communist Party underground group which consisted of various Government employees. The main purpose of this underground Communist group at that time was to place Communist Party members in key Governmental positions. Incidental to this underground group's activities, CHAMBERS was furnished with classified information from Government records which CHAMBERS, in turn, furnished his Russian contact. CHAMBERS broke from the Communist Party in 1938. In 1939, he received employment with "Time" magazine as a book reviewer. CHAMBERS continued his employment with "Time" magazine until his resignation in December, 1948, at which time he was one of the senior editors of the magazine.

In September, 1939, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS furnished information to A. A. BERLE, formerly Secretary of State, concerning a Communist Party underground group of Government employees. From A. A. BERLE's original notes, under the heading of "Treasury," appears the following:

"SCHLOMER ADLER (SOL ADLER?), Counsel's Office, sends weekly reports to Communist Party (General Counsel's Office)."

On May 10, 1945, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was interviewed by Special Agents HARIAND F. DANNER and EDWARD F. HUMMER of the New York Office. In the course of this interview, CHAMBERS was questioned as to his knowledge of the activities of various individuals whose identities and activities were not readily traceable to underground organizations as such. CHAMBERS furnished the names of some sixteen persons, included among which was SCHLOMER ADLER (SOL ADLER). It will be recalled that CHAMBERS mentioned

WFO 121-6241

this name to A. A. BERLE in his conversation in 1939. CHAMBERS explained that ADLER is definitely a Communist and was employed at that time, that is 1937, in the Treasury Department. CHAMBERS knows ADLER to have been in close contact with CHAMBERS' Russian contact, PETER, and to have made reports of a financial nature to PETER. CHAMBERS suspected that the Communist Party was playing the stock market and utilized ADLER's financial information in this connection. CHAMBERS identified PETER as a Soviet agent and acting head of a Soviet espionage underground movement.

CHAMBERS, on April 6, 1949, reviewed the notes of A. A. BERLE, previously mentioned, and his comment concerning SCHLOMER ADLER was that ADLER was always referred to as SCHLOMER and that he did not know his real name was SOLOMON until sometime after he, CHAMBERS, had broken from the Party. Also, in the early part of 1939, CHAMBERS advised that it was his impression from conversations with HAROLD WARE and CHAMBERS' Russian contact that HARRY-DEXTER WHITE had knowingly given positions in the Treasury Department to Communists. In this connection, SOLOMON ADLER and HAROLD GLASSER were specifically referred to.

HAROLD WARE was the son of ELIA REEVES BLOOR, Communist Party leader, and it was HAROLD WARE, according to CHAMBERS, who developed the underground Communist Party work in Washington, D. C. HARRY DEXTER WHITE and HAROLD GLASSER were described by both Miss BENTLEY and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS as members of the Communist Party underground in Washington, D. C.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Persons who were named by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS as participants in the Communist Party underground group during the period, 1934 - 1938, included the following:

JOHN ABT
NATHAN WITT
GEORGE SILVERMAN
IRVING KAPLAN
CHARLES KRAMER

VICTOR PERLO
FRANK COE
HAROLD GLASSER
HARRY DEXTER WHITE

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

During the hearings before the House Committee on un-American Activities in August and September, 1948, VICTOR PERLO, ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, WILLIAM LUDWIG ULLMAN, NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, JOHN ABT, NATHAN WITT and CHARLES KRAMER all appeared in response to subpoenas and were questioned concerning the allegations of ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY. All of the above-named individuals refused to affirm or deny membership in the Communist Party on the grounds of self-incrimination. These same witnesses, on the same grounds, refused to affirm or deny contacts with one or more of the forty individuals allegedly involved in Soviet espionage and refused to deny or affirm knowledge of or acquaintanceship with ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY or WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. These same witnesses also refused to affirm or deny the charges made against them by ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS has advised that BOB COE was a member of one of the Communist cells in Washington, D. C. BOB COE was introduced to CHAMBERS by HAROLD WARE. BOB COE, according to CHAMBERS, had an older brother, FRANK COE, who was teaching at McGill University in Canada. According to CHAMBERS, BOB COE was very close to HARRY DEXTER WHITE at the Treasury Department and on one occasion COE furnished CHAMBERS some documents which he had obtained from HARRY DEXTER WHITE. CHAMBERS advised that it was his understanding that FRANK COE as well as his brother, ROBERT COE, were members of the Communist Party.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

DEC 1 1949

12-6-49

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Peyton Ford
The Assistant to the Attorney General

FROM : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: November 25, 1949

CONFIDENTIAL

#57

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was. et al
PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

You will recall that Mrs. Hedi Tune Massing, a known Soviet espionage agent advised that in 1934-35, she visited the apartment of Noel Field in Washington, D. C., and while there had a discussion with Alger Hiss concerning the identity of the Soviet espionage apparatus with which Hiss would be connected. Mrs. Massing is a possible witness in the current trial of Alger Hiss.

I have been advised that the State Department has been served with a subpoena issued by Assistant U. S. Attorney Thomas F. Murphy, New York City, for the production of all State Department files concerning Noel Field, a former State Department employee. State Department files on Field contain a great deal of information furnished the State Department by this Bureau.

I wanted to call this matter to your attention since it is possible that certain reports and memoranda from this Bureau concerning Noel Field might be offered into evidence in the Hiss perjury trial in New York City, as a result of this subpoena. The production of these reports and memoranda will undoubtedly reveal other current investigations and matters of an intelligence nature vitally important to the internal security of this country. It is strongly recommended that you make every effort to see that these reports and memoranda will not be introduced as evidence in the Hiss trial.

CC - Assistant Attorney General Alexander M. Campbell
Criminal Division

51-16-61	
7	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AUG 22 1956 RECORDS BRANCH

Read above to

Thos. F. Murphy

6 PM - 11/28/49.

pfr.

AUG 24 1956

74-1333-4278

See Reference 65-58226-7

This document is a 2.5 page LHM/ENC dated 3-6-50
from the Washington Field Office.

This document was processed in view of the fact that a check of the index to our Central Records revealed a "see reference" concerning Whittaker Chambers. All reference pertinent to the request was released in this see reference.

The data not released in this see reference concerns an investigation of a third party, and therefore is of a non-pertinent nature to the request.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Assistant Attorney General James V. McInerney
Criminal Division

#59
DATE: March 6, 1950

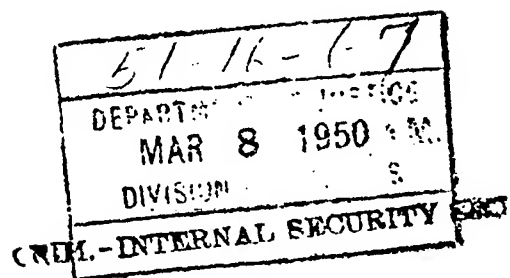
FROM : Director, FBI

CONFIDENTIAL

SUBJECT: HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH, was.,
Julian Wadleigh, Wadley
ESPIONAGE - R

There is attached hereto a copy of the report of Special Agent Joe R. Craig, dated December 15, 1949, at Washington, D. C., in the above-captioned case.

Attachment



W
CONFIDENTIAL

65-58226-2

RECEIVED -
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

EX-100-101

CLAYTON BRANTON
WASHINGTON, D. C.

(7-10-49) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

WASHINGTON, D. C.

FILE NO. 100-20388

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE 12/15/49	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 10/26, 28, 11/2, 9, 15, 22, 29; 12/1, 2, 9	REPORT MADE BY JOE R. CRAIG MFL
TITLE HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH, was. Julian Wadleigh; Wadley			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

SUMMARY REPORT

[REDACTED]

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, admitted former Soviet Agent, has identified WADLEIGH as among government employees furnishing government information to CHAMBERS from early 1937 to April 1938. Recalls WADLEIGH then employed in Foreign Division, State Department, and was introduced to CHAMBERS by DAVID CARPENTER, a Soviet Agent associate of CHAMBERS. WADLEIGH admits furnishing State Department economic information to CARPENTER and CHAMBERS during the aforementioned period, claiming to have met and received instructions from CHAMBERS' superior on one occasion. Has identified ELEANOR NELSON, former Socialist Party associate, as person who put him in touch with CARPENTER after learning of his desire to help Communist cause.

[REDACTED]

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51-16-67

MAR 8 1950

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WFO 100-20388

[REDACTED] WADLEIGH has, in recent past,
testified in ALGER HISS perjury trial and edited
articles along lines of above admissions. [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

- C -

REFERENCE: Bureau file No. 65-58226
Bureau letter dated October 14, 1949

- la -

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
[REDACTED]	2
[REDACTED]	2
[REDACTED]	4
[REDACTED]	5
[REDACTED]	5
Espionage Activities	6
Statement of JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS	6
[REDACTED]	8
[REDACTED]	13
[REDACTED]	16
[REDACTED]	18
[REDACTED]	18
[REDACTED]	20
[REDACTED]	21

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, a confessed Communist and Soviet espionage courier originally mentioned one "WADLEIGH" or "WADLEY" of "Trade Agreements Section, State Department," as among individuals known to CHAMBERS to have been active in a Communist underground organization prior to 1939.

CHAMBERS, in past interviews, has advised that he became a member of the Communist Party in 1924, and later served as a staff member of the "Daily Worker," from 1926 to 1929, that due to an intra-Party quarrel, he ceased activity for several years; however, in 1932, he returned and became Editor of "New Masses," a Communist Party publication. While so engaged, he was inducted into the Party underground apparatus and, subsequently, became a part of Soviet espionage operations.

In 1935 - 1936, J. PETERS, (ALEXANDER STEVENS) according to CHAMBERS, directed CHAMBERS to go to Washington, D. C., and develop an extensive underground apparatus. During 1934 - 1936, one of the Russian principals of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was an unknown individual known as "BILL." Another of the Russian principals of CHAMBERS and the person who succeeded unknown subject "BILL" as head of the Soviet espionage apparatus was one Colonel BORIS BYKOV, who CHAMBERS met through introduction by J. PETERS in late 1936. CHAMBERS has indicated that BYKOV desired to meet the various members of his apparatus and to put them in a "productive frame of mind."

On December 7, 1948, CHAMBERS interviewed by Special Agents JOSEPH M. KELLY and THOMAS G. SPENCER of the New York Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, recalled that he had been introduced to a person whom he knew as MR. WADLEIGH, in 1936, and that to the best of his recollection, such introduction was made by DAVID CARPENTER (alias DAVID ZIGERMAN and HAROLD WILSON) with whom he had been in collaboration in connection with Soviet espionage activity. He recalled that the introduction with WADLEIGH took place in Washington, D. C., during the time in which WADLEIGH was employed in the Trade Agreements Section of the United States Department of State. CHAMBERS noted that although he did not recall the exact conversation which took place on this occasion, that he did recall that WADLEIGH was given to understand, either by CARPENTER or by both CHAMBERS and CARPENTER during the conversation, that CHAMBERS was the head of a Communist underground group, and that henceforth, WADLEIGH was connected with that group and was disconnected with whatever activities he had been in before.

CHAMBERS, on that date, stated that it was his further recollection that in 1937, WADLEIGH began to furnish him with documentary material from the Department of State.

CHAMBERS expressed his belief that there may have been a few occasions in which WADLEIGH gave material directly to CARPENTER for eventual transmission to CHAMBERS. CHAMBERS specified his recollection that commencing in the early part of 1937, he met WADLEIGH approximately every ten days, which meetings, for the main part, occurred in public places in Washington, D. C., with the exception of a possible few in movie theaters in that city.

In the above interview, CHAMBERS noted that sometime during the period of his personal relationship with WADLEIGH, specified as from 1936 until approximately April, 1938, WADLEIGH proceeded to Europe on official Government business for the purpose of negotiating a trade agreement and that, accordingly, a break was occasioned in their relationship by his absence. He expressed his recollection that he commenced seeing WADLEIGH after WADLEIGH'S return to Washington, D. C., from Europe. CHAMBERS expressed an inability to state the above as a certainty, inasmuch as he was not sure whether WADLEIGH'S trip was made during 1936 or 1937, by which time, WADLEIGH had begun to furnish information on a more or less regular basis.

CHAMBERS, in the above interview, explained that on the occasion of his meetings with WADLEIGH, WADLEIGH would, in most instances, have documents which he was passing to CHAMBERS, retained in a brief case and that upon termination of the meetings with WADLEIGH, CHAMBERS would retain the brief case, returning it to WADLEIGH when he next saw him, which would be in the course of the same night. CHAMBERS stated that upon receiving this documentary material from WADLEIGH in the above-described manner, he would proceed to a meeting with DAVID CARPENTER and would hand over the material to him. He expressed his understanding that CARPENTER would take such material to his workshop, photograph it and later that same evening, would return the documents to CHAMBERS. He advised that he, CHAMBERS, then returned them to WADLEIGH. CHAMBERS stated that he accompanied CARPENTER to CARPENTER'S workshop on perhaps one or two occasions but did not accompany him as a matter of routine and does not presently recall the exact location of this workshop.

CHAMBERS further advised that he would, subsequently, receive the developed negatives of the documentary material from CARPENTER and would, thereafter, transmit these to his superior, Colonel BORIS BYKOV. He recalled, however, that this system was changed by BYKOV later, in that CARPENTER no longer developed film, but rather, gave the exposed undeveloped film to CHAMBERS for transmission to Colonel BYKOV. CHAMBERS further advised that he would have personal meetings approximately once a week with Colonel BYKOV and turn over the negatives or undeveloped film to BYKOV on these occasions. He stated his desire to point out his opinion that WADLEIGH was not particularly productive, and that the material

WADLEIGH was making available was not of great interest to Colonel BYKOV and that on occasions of the meetings with Colonel BYKOV, many matters, in addition to the material being supplied by WADLEIGH, were discussed and handled. He reiterated his recollection that his working arrangements with WADLEIGH continued until the event of CHAMBERS leaving the Communist Party in April 1938.

On the above occasion, photographs of DAVID CARPENTER, alias DAVID ZIMMERMAN were exhibited to CHAMBERS, at which time, he identified the photographs as those of the man known to him as DAVID CARPENTER.

CHAMBERS further advised that during his relationship with WADLEIGH he, CHAMBERS, employed the first name "CARL" or "KARL" but expressed his inability to recall what family name he may have adopted for purpose of this relationship. He noted that it was highly improbable that he used any family name. He further expressed the possibility that he may have employed the name "CARLSON", although he had no definite recollection thereof.

At such time, CHAMBERS stated that to the best of his present recollection, he did not recall having met an individual named HAROLD WILSON (name by which CARPENTER was known to WADLEIGH), in connection with his work within the underground apparatus, and that to his knowledge, DAVID CARPENTER had not employed such name.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

In connection with the above interview, WADLEIGH denied ever having met WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and stated categorically that he had never furnished any documents or other information obtained in connection with his employment in the State Department to CHAMBERS or any other unauthorized source. He also denied membership in the Communist Party or association with any Communist Party members as such.

[REDACTED]

12

[REDACTED]

During the above interview, it was noted that following the mentioning of the names of ALGER HISS and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, WADLEIGH indicated considerable nervousness, although he continued to deny any association with CHAMBERS or any underground activity. Upon conclusion of the interview, WADLEIGH was asked if he objected to furnishing a signed statement embodying his denial and he expressed a willingness to do so. It was reported that when preparation of such a statement was begun, WADLEIGH suddenly arose from his chair and stated, "I am not going to sign that statement." Almost immediately thereafter, however, he announced his willingness to give a statement and make a complete confession. He thereafter, accompanied the above-mentioned Agents to the Washington Field Office where he dictated a signed statement, including the following information.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

"There developed a relationship in which I regularly handed to 'HAROLD' after work once a week documents which came to my desk in the course of my work. I selected those items that contained significant economic information on Germany and Japan and other items of special interest. After some time--- I have no exact recollection of the date---'HAROLD' took me to Baltimore and introduced me to the man whom I now know to be WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and who at that time gave me the name of CARL CARLSON. I was given to understand the purpose of this meeting was to enable an operator, presumably 'HAROLD'S' immediate superior, to make my acquaintance. No documents or information were supplied at the Baltimore meeting.

"We had another meeting with 'CARL' in Philadelphia. These were dinner meetings. In both instances these meetings took place in a restaurant.

"Later 'CARL' met me for lunch in Washington quite frequently, particularly during the latter part of 1937. In the early part of 1938 I saw practically nothing of either 'HAROLD' or 'CARL'.

"At this point I would like to emphasize that I was given no specific information as to the residence or activities of either 'HAROLD' or 'CARL' apart from their contacts with me. I inferred they had contacts with other people of the same kind as myself because of their knowledge of events and personalities in the State Department but I was given to understand the names of these other people would not be revealed to me. I usually waited to be told when I should meet them. I had no means of communicating with 'CARL' on my own initiative. In order to communicate with HAROLD I was given a telephone number. A woman answered the phone every time I called. I was instructed simply to ask for 'HAROLD.' I was invariably told 'HAROLD' would call back. I was permitted to write down the number but not the exchange. It may have been Metropolitan. I subsequently destroyed the note and can not recall the number.

to procedure: On evenings when I was scheduled
'HAROLD,' I would go through the documents on my
make an appropriate selection, and take it out in
briefcase which I would hand to 'HAROLD' when meeting
him. I would meet 'HAROLD' the next day on my way to
work and bring the documents back. I was given to under-
stand by 'HAROLD' that he photographed the documents using
a Leica camera. I believe that on one or more occasions I
may have handed the papers to 'CARL.'

"In March 1938 I went on a trip to Turkey to negotiate
a trade agreement. While I was there I did not pursue any
collaborationist activities of any kind.

"When I returned from Turkey, 'CARL' met me for lunch
and informed me he had, as he put it, 'deserted'. Naturally
I was alarmed.

"Shortly afterwards, 'HAROLD' met me and I told him
about my conversation with 'CARL.' 'HAROLD' told me I would
have to lay low for a considerable period.

"I next saw 'HAROLD' either in late 1939 or early
1940 when he called me up without my having asked for him
to call, and suggested that we meet. We met in Rosslyn,
Virginia, and drove in the country for about two hrs. I
talked mostly about my personal affairs but expressed some
misgivings about the Nazi-Soviet pact which had been con-
cluded some months earlier. At the end of the interview
he asked me if I wanted him to see me again and I expressed
myself in such lukewarm terms that I never received a call
from him again. I have never seen him since.

"Since then I have had no contacts of any kind with
any Communist organization or espionage organization.

"My lukewarmness at my last meeting with 'HAROLD'
was due to the obvious fact that in making its pact with
HITLER, the Soviet Union had abdicated its leadership of
anti-Fascist forces in the world. After that I could not
wish to get myself involved in any connection which would
require blank check acceptance of the Party line. I was
very grateful for the coincidence which made it possible
for me to slip out of the apparatus in such a painless
manner.

"During my employment in the Trade Agreements Division, State Department, one of my colleagues was ALGER HISS who was then assistant to FRANCIS B. SAYRE, Assistant to the Secretary of State. I was sufficiently acquainted with HISS to know him by his first name. My duties brought me into fairly frequent contact with him and I had occasion to discuss matters of official business. Our personal contacts outside the office were confined to one lunch date. He never came to my house and I never went to his.

"Sometime about 1930, I met ELEANOR NELSON socially and had some contacts with her for a few years thereafter, both of us were in the Socialist Party in the early 1930's.

"During the period of my work with 'HAROLD' and 'CARL' I was a Communist collaborator but I have never formally joined the Communist Party or paid any dues."

In connection with ELEANOR NELSON, mentioned above, it is noted that Confidential Informant T-1, of known reliability, has previously advised that ELEANOR NELSON was known to the informant during the late 1930's as a member of the Communist Party, who, on occasions, had encouraged the informant to join the Party. Such informant has further advised that ELEANOR NELSON was active in the leadership within the activities of the United Public Workers of America and UFWA - CIO government unions during such period. It is further noted that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS has previously identified ELEANOR NELSON as among the persons associated with him in connection with Communist underground organizations active in Washington, D. C., prior to 1939.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

WADLEIGH further advised that sometime in the latter part of 1936 or early 1937, CARPENTER informed that they were to make a trip to Baltimore to meet an individual who was in "the apparatus." He recalled that the trip was subsequently made; that after arriving in Baltimore they went to a restaurant, the location of which was not recalled, where they met an individual introduced as "KARL" or "CARL" whom WADLEIGH had subsequently identified as being WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. He stated that from a conversation that ensued at the meeting, he gained the definite impression that CHAMBERS was CARPENTER'S superior and the purpose was for CHAMBERS to more or less look him, WADLEIGH, over.

WADLEIGH recalled that the conversation at this meeting was mostly along economic and political lines, which would be true along all conversation had with CARPENTER and CHAMBERS.

He continued, stating that about a month or two after the above-mentioned meeting, he accompanied CARPENTER to Philadelphia, where they met CHAMBERS in a hotel lobby and then went to a restaurant where they had a rather lengthy conversation, again principally along economic and political lines. WADLEIGH continued advising that his association with CARPENTER continued until about March 1938. He noted, however, that sometime in 1937, CHAMBERS began to meet him in Washington. He states that he was still meeting CARPENTER in the meantime, and handing documents over to him; that after CHAMBERS began to see him more frequently he recalled that he probably turned over documents to CHAMBERS on a few occasions, although it was his regular procedure to hand all documents to CARPENTER.

WADLEIGH stated that in March 1938, he was sent on a mission by the State Department to Turkey, recalling that for several weeks prior to his departure from the United States, there was a distinct lull in the business of handing over documents to CARPENTER. He reiterated his statement that he did not turn over any documents to CHAMBERS or CARPENTER or any other individual subsequent to his departure for Turkey in March, 1938.

WADLEIGH, in continuation, advised that he returned from Turkey December 31, 1938, and was telephoned shortly thereafter by CHAMBERS, who arranged a meeting for lunch or dinner in a restaurant in Washington. He stated that CHAMBERS, at the meeting, informed him that he had "deserted;" that CHAMBERS had said that the authorities in Moscow had become convinced he was a Trotskyist and had recalled him; that he assumes this meant death and had decided not to go.

In his statement, WADLEIGH states further that a few weeks subsequent, CHAMBERS called him at his, WADLEIGH'S, office and insisted upon meeting him immediately in Jackson Place (in the immediate vicinity of WADLEIGH'S office). WADLEIGH noted that when he met CHAMBERS, CHAMBERS asked for a small loan which WADLEIGH gave him. He stated that he had not since met CHAMBERS.

In conclusion, WADLEIGH made the definite statement that the only persons who were associated with him in connection with the extraction of documents and transmitted to unauthorized persons were HAROLD WILSON whom he now knows to be CARPENTER and "CARL" whom he now knows to be CHAMBERS. He stated that insofar as operations in connection with documents were concerned, ELEANOR NELSON was merely the person who introduced him to DAVID CARPENTER and whom he used on occasion as a means of communicating with CARPENTER.

On December 14, 1948, WADLEIGH, interviewed by Special Agents THOMAS G. SPENCER and FRANCIS D. O'BRIEN of the New York Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation furnished a statement wherein he included the following information. Therein, he notes that in a statement of December 6, 1948, he had mentioned CHAMBERS'S decision to "desert" (from the Communist underground organization). WADLEIGH, in instant statement, points out that shortly afterwards, he met with CARPENTER and told him that he, WADLEIGH, would have to lay low for a considerable period. He stated that on further refreshing his memory, he was almost sure that HAROLD was not available at that time, and that the conversation about CHAMBERS'S desertion was with ELEANOR NELSON.

[REDACTED]

Pointing out his previous mention of CHAMBERS' contact and request for a small loan, WADLEIGH stated that he was afraid that CHAMBERS would repeat such request and it occurred to him that CHAMBERS, having had other sources, might be trying to live on blackmail, collecting a little from each one. WADLEIGH states that he mentioned this to NELSON, asking what he, WADLEIGH, should do. He stated that NELSON said she would look into the matter and see what could be done about it.

WADLEIGH further stated that he saw NELSON again probably several days later, at which time, she told him that none of the other sources had been shaken down by CHAMBERS. He stated that he detected a slight note of suspicion on her part indicating a possible thought that his being selected as the only source of the loan by CHAMBERS, might reflect on his reliability. He advised that NELSON said she had been unable to locate any of the higher-ups in the apparatus and she thought that they must have disappeared intentionally.

WADLEIGH continued, stating that he thought if such was the case, it would be safer for him not to have any further meetings with NELSON, and that to the best of his recollection, such was his last meeting with her except for a coincidental meeting referred to later herein.

WADLEIGH recalled that at one of these meetings with NELSON following his appraisal of CHAMBERS' defection, he told NELSON that if any attempts were made to murder CHAMBERS, he wanted to have no part of it. She stated that no such thing was contemplated.

WADLEIGH stated it was his further recollection that sometime probably in the winter of 1939 - 1940, he asked CARPENTER some questions concerning CHAMBERS. At such time, CARPENTER told him that CHAMBERS was an American, and that his family had been in this country for generations. WADLEIGH asked where CHAMBERS got his peculiar accent, to which CARPENTER replied he must have cultivated it. He recalled CARPENTER advising CHAMBERS was now working for a magazine.

WADLEIGH stated that his last meeting with ELEANOR NELSON took place on the steps of the State Department shortly after his marriage February 15, 1941 (to EDYTHE GAUDY), at which time, he greeted her and said jokingly, "Why ELEANOR, what are you doing here?" He recalled that she muttered something about seeing the Budget Bureau in connection with her union activities. He stated that he had not seen her since then until her appearance at Grand Jury hearings on the preceding date of instant statement (reference hearing is the Grand Jury hearings in connection with perjury indictment against ALGER HISS).

In the instant statement, WADLEIGH advised that he had recalled that he was in possession of a rug which was given to him as a New Year's present, he believes in 1936 - 1937. He stated that he understood it was worth two or three hundred dollars at the time it was given to him, and that he was given to understand that the rug was presented to him by authorities in Moscow in appreciation for his collaboration. He continued, stating it was his recollection that the rug was delivered to him by CARPENTER, who told him that the rug was a New Year's present. He stated a definite recollection that the rug was delivered to him in his own car and that at this point, he thought CARPENTER must have borrowed the car in order to do it.

On January 18, 1949, WADLEIGH was interviewed by Special Agents LAMBERT G. ZANDER and MAURICE A. TAYLOR of the Washington Field Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in efforts to secure information toward identifying BORIS BYKOV and to corroborate earlier statements of WADLEIGH and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

It is desired to point out that the subject was prominently mentioned as a witness in connection with the HISS perjury trial in New York City in the recent past, and further, that he has more recently edited a series of articles for the Washington Post newspaper during July and August, 1947, relative to his connections with the underground organization described in interviews by him.

It is noted that the testimony attributed to WADLEIGH in connection with the HISS trial, as well as the information set forth in the Washington Post appears consistently in agreement with information furnished the Bureau Agents by WADLEIGH set forth herein.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

WFO 100-20388

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

At such time, CARPENTER admitted that he, as a long-time Communist, knew of CHAMBERS, because of CHAMBERS' former association with "New Masses;" however, he claimed to recall no personal association with CHAMBERS under the name of CHAMBERS or any of CHAMBERS' aliases or LLOYD CANTWELL, GEORGE CROSLY, or "CARL."

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Name:
Alias:
Born:

Age:
Height:
Weight:
Build:
Eyes:
Hair:
Complexion:
Appearance:

Residence Address:

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Assistant Attorney General
James M. McInerney

DATE: December 7, 1950

FROM : Director, FBI

CONFIDENTIAL CRIMINAL DIVISION

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was et al
PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R

DEC 8 - 1950

RECEIVED

Reference is made to my memorandum to you dated November 18, 1950, concerning the reported activities of Alger Hiss while he was acting as Secretary General of the United Nations Conference at San Francisco, California in 1945. You will recall that information regarding Hiss was furnished to this Bureau by a source of unknown reliability who has requested his identity not be made known.

There is enclosed herewith a copy of a letter dated May 14, 1945 at San Francisco, California, from Alger Hiss to Dr. Syngman Rhee, which was mentioned in my referenced memorandum. This letter was made available by the informant and is being furnished to you for the completion of your file.

Enclosure

File
RW
12/14/50

RECORDED

noted
12/14

1 - 1 - 1 - 1
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
DEC 11 1950
DIVISION OF RECORDS
CRIM.-GEN. CRIME SEC.

E.T.L.

74-1333-4684

THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE
ON INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

(COPY)

San Francisco, California
May 14, 1945

Dear Mr. Rhee:

I acknowledge receipt of your letter of May 8, 1945 on the subject of Korea's qualifications for participation in the United Nations Conference on International Organization. I have also received, by reference from the respective addressees, similar communications of yours to the chairman of the Conference (dated May 5) and to the chairman of the second Committee of Commission 1 (dated May 11).

Your observations regarding the United Nations Pact have been noted. If a country desires to become a recognized adherent to the pact, an application should of course be made to the United States Government, the repository of acts of adherence thereto.

The views of several nations represented at this conference concerning the establishment in due course of a free and independent Korea are well known, and sympathetic and informal contact has been maintained by the governments of those nations with Korean leaders. However, the absence of recognition of any government of Korea would seem to foreclose any possibility of Korean participation at the present conference.

Sincerely yours

ALGER HISS
Secretary General

Mr. Syngman Rhee
Hotel Maurice
761 Post Street
San Francisco, California

(COPY)

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Assistant Attorney General
James M. McInerney

DATE: March 14, 1951

FROM : Director, FBI

#61

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al;
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R.

CONFIDENTIAL

There are attached hereto photostatic copies of letters dated January 5, 1951, and January 26, 1951, from Kenneth Simon, 150 Broadway, New York City, to Mr. George Hunter of the Dupont Photo Products Division, Parlin, New Jersey, and letters dated January 19, 1951, and January 31, 1951, from Mr. Hunter to Mr. Simon.

You will note that the letters to Mr. Simon from Mr. Hunter bear the notation, "Copy to: Irving H. Saypol, U.S. Attorney, Southern District of New York."

Our New York Office has advised that the roll of developed Dupont 35 mm film which was introduced in evidence in both trials in this case was examined and it was determined that by counting the perforations from the "D" in one stencil to the "D" in the next stencil the number of perforations amounted to sixty four. This would, therefore, according to Mr. Hunter's letter dated January 19, 1951, definitely conclude that the roll of film introduced in evidence was definitely perforated in December, 1936.

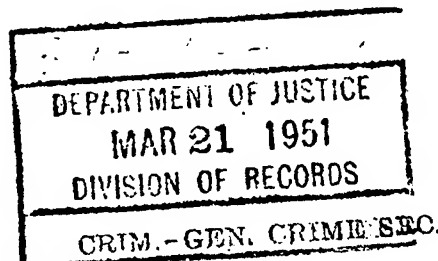
You will recall that the defense has been attempting to prove that the roll of film was manufactured in 1944 rather than 1936, thereby making it impossible to have been used in photographing documents in 1937-1938.

Kenneth Simon, mentioned above, is associated with the law firm of Lindau, Robbins, Battenweiser and Backer, 150 Broadway, New York, New York.

These data are for your information.

Attachments *X*

RECORD



*noted
m.d.*

*File
Amf
2/27/51*

74-1333-4724

ROOM 1510
ONE HUNDRED FIFTY BROADWAY
NEW YORK 7, N.Y.

January 5th, 1951

Mr. George Hunter
Dupont Photo Products Division
Parlin, New Jersey

Dear Mr. Hunter:

At our interview last week you said you would notify me if the distance between each "Dupont 428 Nitrate" symbol on the margin of the film had changed since 1936 and if so, when it changed. You also said you would send me a list of buyers of film around December, 1936 and June, 1944 where we could start to look for pieces of film bearing a "Dupont 428 Nitrate" symbol.

I would appreciate that information as soon as possible.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Kenneth Simon

KENNETH SIMON

KS:MSB

Copied 1/19/51

WAT

One Hundred Fifty Broadway
New York 7, N.Y.

January 26, 1951

Mr. George Hunter
DuPont Photo Products Division
Parlin, New Jersey

Dear Mr. Hunter:

I have your letter of January 19th and thank you very much for the information. I find that I am a little confused and wonder if you would answer these questions for me. Does the dating symbol (i.e. 428) appear only on positive film, or does it also appear on negative film? Is negative film datable by the same system as is positive film? Does the approximate 12 and 12-3/4 inch spacing of the stencils apply only to positive film or does it also apply to negative film? If it does apply to negative film, did the conversion take place at the same time as the positive film drum conversion took place?

I will not need at this time a list of buyers of 35 mm. motion picture nitrate positive film in 1944, but I do appreciate your offer to search the records.

Thanks again for your cooperation and I will look forward to your answer.

Sincerely yours,

/s/Kenneth Simon

Copied 1/31/51-mj

DUPONT

E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & COMPANY
INCORPORATED

PARLIN, NEW JERSEY

PHOTO PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT

RECEIVED U. S. ATTORNEY
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

JAN 23 1951

111692

January 19, 1951

Mr. Kenneth Simon
Room 1510
150 Broadway
New York 7, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

In reply to your letter of January 5, an investigation has disclosed that the distance between each "Du Pont Nitrate" stencil on positive film was changed after 1936. During 1936 and in fact up to the first part of 1938, the stencils were 64 perforations apart. This is approximately 12 inches. In 1938, the machines were altered so as to print the stencils 68 perforations apart. This is approximately 12-3/4 inches. The conversion of the stenciling drums to change the spacing of the stencils was started in January, 1938 and completed on all machines by the end of May, 1938. The symbol 428 means that the film was perforated on machine #4 during either December, 1936, or June, 1944. To determine which of these two dates applies to the film in question, one should count the number of perforations between two stencils, starting and ending at the same part of each stencil—for example, from the "p" in Du Pont in one stencil to the "p" in the next stencil. If the number is 64, the film was perforated in December, 1936, while if the number is 68, the film was perforated in June, 1944.

With reference to your request for a list of buyers of film around December, 1936 and June, 1944, I understood that you want only the buyers of 35mm. motion picture nitrate positive film in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington. We find that the 1936 sales records have been destroyed. The records for 1944 are available, and we estimate that at a cost of \$100.00 they could be searched and the list of customers compiled.

Yours very truly,

F. B. SACKETT
PLANT MANAGER

BY: G. F. Hunter
G. F. HUNTER

Copy to:
Irving H. Saypol
U.S. Attorney
So. Dist. of New York
U.S. Court House
Foley Square, New York 7, N.Y.

BETTER THINGS FOR BETTER LIVING ... THROUGH CHEMISTRY

E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & COMPANY

PARLIN, NEW JERSEY

PHOTO PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT

111692
FEB 4 1951

January 31, 1951

app 4-275

Mr. Kenneth Simon
Room 1510
150 Broadway
New York 7, New York

Dear Sir:

In reply to your letter of January 26 requesting further information on the stencilling of DuPont film, the following is submitted:

1. The dating symbols in use in 1936 and 1944 were used for Positive and Negative film, the same system being followed for both products.
2. The spacing of the stencils at approximately 12 and 12-3/4 inches was used only for Positive film in 1936 and 1944. Negative film stencils were spaced approximately 10-1/2 inches apart in both of these periods.

Yours very truly,

F. B. RACKETT, PLANT MANAGER

BY:

G. F. Hunter
G. F. HUNTER

GFH:mj

Copy to:
Irving H. Saypol, U.S. Attorney
Southern District of New York
U.S. Court House
Foley Square
New York 7, New York

FEB 2 1951

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY
S.D. DIST. OF N. Y.

TO : Assistant Attorney General
James M. McInerney
FROM : Director, FBI

DATE: January 23, 1952

#62

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al.
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

Reference is made to my memorandum to you dated April 7, 1951, relating that Mr. Raymond Schindler, one of the heads of the Schindler Bureau of Investigation, 7 East 44th Street, New York City, called at this Bureau on April 5, 1951, and advised that Manico Lockwood III had been conducting an extensive investigation in an attempt to duplicate the Alger Hiss typewriter, apparently with the thought in mind that if the exact characteristics of the Hiss typewriter could be duplicated in another machine, the effectiveness of the testimony tying in the Chambers documents with the Hiss typewriter would be destroyed.

My memorandum to you also stated that Mr. Schindler advised that a typewriter repairman and machinist, named Martin K. Tytell of New York City, had been working for approximately a year attempting to construct a typewriter which the Defense hopes will be an exact duplicate insofar as the typewriting characteristics are concerned. Mr. Schindler indicated that Tytell had at his disposal the Hiss typewriter which had been a defense exhibit in both trials. He also related that Mr. Tytell has purchased some twenty old Woodstock typewriters and has gone back to the Allen Typewriting Company in Woodstock, Illinois, (which company has taken over the old Woodstock Company) and has secured a considerable volume of old type and old typewriters. Mr. Schindler stated that Tytell was using the old type and portions of the old typewriters to construct the new machine.

On August 29, 1951, while being interviewed on another matter, Mr. Robert C. Goldblatt, Star Typewriter Company, 189 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois, furnished the following information:

About six weeks prior to August 29, 1951, an unknown individual came to Goldblatt's office and advised Goldblatt that he had been recommended as a typewriting

74-1333

SECURITY INFORMATION

CONFIDENTIAL

74-1333-4779

expert. This man refused to give his name to Goldblatt but did say that he was from New York City. He asked Goldblatt questions concerning Woodstock typewriters; such as, kinds of type, the date the type changed and the effect of an overhaul on the machine. He presented typewriting samples on paper and asked Goldblatt to identify the type. He also expressed interest in a typewriter bearing the serial number which, to Goldblatt's recollection, was very similar to the typewriter used by Alger Hiss.

Goldblatt advised that the stranger paid him \$25 for his verbal opinions but returned in two weeks and gave him \$100 for an affidavit as to the information furnished previously. Goldblatt then asked the unknown individual whether he was working for the "FBI or Hiss," and the individual advised him "that it was not necessary that that be known." Goldblatt recalled that the receipt he gave the stranger for the \$100 was made out to the name Defoe or Dubro.

Goldblatt was reinterviewed on October 9, 1951, in connection with the information he had furnished previously. It was noted that he is advanced in years and appeared to be forgetful, but after a time, he recalled that he had correspondence in his file regarding this matter. At this time he furnished to the best of his recollection the following facts concerning his association with this matter:

In October, 1950, Manice de Lockwood, of a New York law firm, approached G. W. Schwartz and Daughter, professional examiners of questioned documents at 10 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Illinois. Lockwood asked them to conduct certain typewriting examinations on a confidential basis. Goldblatt, who regularly does typewriting examinations for Schwartz and Daughter, actually did the examinations. Mr. Goldblatt stated that he is not certain as to what these examinations consisted of, but Schwartz's letter to Lockwood, dated October 24, 1950, a copy of which is enclosed, offers some explanation.

Mr. Goldblatt advised that before or after these examinations, but probably before, and about one month prior to Lockwood's personal visit to Goldblatt, which is described below, two men came to Goldblatt's

shop asking to see any Woodstock typewriters of about 1927 vintage. Goldblatt stated that one of the men was named Tytell and was the owner of the Tytell Typewriter Company in New York City. He said he knew Tytell because the latter was considered unethical with the Chicago Typewriter Dealers Association since he sells typewriters below established prices. Goldblatt displayed an old Woodstock to these men who were particularly interested in its number. Tytell had a magnifying glass and appeared to take but a very quick look at one section of the keyboard. Goldblatt thought that he looked at the number "6" and when it was not the type he wanted, he had no further interest in the machine.

In November, 1950, Lockwood personally called on Goldblatt and expressed interest in the Woodstock No. "6." He wanted an affidavit as to the year the "6" was changed, and also wanted to know the exact dates Nos. 230,000 and 222,402 were made. He also wanted an affidavit as to the date No. 222,402 was manufactured. With regard to the No. "6," Goldblatt explained that the Woodstock once used an open top "6" but subsequently changed to one with a rounded top. As to the affidavits Lockwood requested, one was actually furnished and executed by J. T. Carlson, Vice-President, R. C. Allen Business Machines, Inc., Woodstock, Illinois, at the request of Goldblatt. This affidavit is referred to in Goldblatt's letter of November 17, 1950, to Mr. Lockwood and has reference to the dates of manufacture of typewriters Nos. 222,402 and 230,000. By letter dated November 21, 1950, Goldblatt set forth a copy of a letter from Carlson regarding the No. "6."

Mr. Goldblatt recalled that he asked Lockwood whether he was working for the FBI or for Hiss and received the answer that it made no difference. He could recall nothing further regarding their conversation except that Lockwood had flown to Chicago and would return to New York by plane.

Goldblatt believed that he saw Lockwood but once. He said that he believes that Lockwood gave him \$25 at the time of his personal visit and that the second payment actually came from Schwartz. He explained that Schwartz had learned that Lockwood had gone directly to Goldblatt

after Lockwood had first consulted Schwartz, and Schwartz protested that this was not ethical. Thereupon, Lockwood gave Schwartz \$300 who turned over \$100 or \$150 to Goldblatt.

One copy of each of the following communications is enclosed for your information:

- (1) Letter from G. W. Schwartz and Daughter to Manice de F. Lockwood, 3rd, c/o Beer, Richards, Lane and Haller, 70 Pine Street, New York City, dated October 24, 1950.
- (2) Letter from Goldblatt to John T. Carlson, R. C. Allen Business Machines, Woodstock, Illinois, dated November 16, 1950.
- (3) Letter from Goldblatt to Lockwood, 20 East 74th Street, New York 21, New York, dated November 17, 1950.
- (4) Letter from Goldblatt to J. T. Carlson, dated November 17, 1950.
- (5) Letter from Goldblatt to Lockwood, 20 East 74th Street, New York 21, New York, dated November 21, 1950.

You will be furnished any further pertinent information in connection with this matter.

Enclosures

~~SECRET~~ ~~REF ID: A66944~~ ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~

SHARP PERMANENT CO.

RECEIVED

It would be for anyone to attempt to state positively that only one Woodstock typewriter was used in typing the eight exhibits contained in our report of October 9, 1950, for that more than one Woodstock typewriter was used.

Very cordially and sincerely,
M. Schwartz and daughter

1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973

Professional Examiners of Questioned Documents since 1892

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SHARP PERMANENT CO.

NEW YORK

NEW AND REBUILT TYPEWRITERS AND ADDING MACHINES

SALES AND SERVICE

STAR TYPEWRITER CO.

ROBERT C. GOLDBLATT, OWNER

150 WEST MADISON STREET, CHICAGO, ILL. 60601

CHICAGO, ILL. 60601

Samples of Pica Type

Woodstock Typewriters Written on different Woodstock Typewriters
by Robert C. Goldblatt--using same ribbon on all machines--

Type samples from Woodstock Typewriter #N383501 made October 1934 about

Type samples from Woodstock Typewriter #N186032 made July 1928

Type samples from Woodstock Typewriter #N222402 made Aug. 1929

Type samples from Woodstock Typewriter #N479068 made March 1937

the quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dogs 1234567890 1934

the quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dogs 1234567890 1928

the quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dogs 1234567890 1929

the quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dogs 1234567890 1937

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ 1934

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ 1928

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ 1929

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ 1937

THE QUICK BROWN FOX JUMPS OVER THE LAZY DOG 1934

THE QUICK BROWN FOX JUMPS OVER THE LAZY DOG 1928

THE QUICK BROWN FOX JUMPS OVER THE LAZY DOG 1929

THE QUICK BROWN FOX JUMPS OVER THE LAZY DOG 1937

NEW AND REBUILT

NEW AND REBUILT TYPEWRITERS AND ADDING MACHINES

REPAIRS AND SERVICE

STAR TYPEWRITER CO.

189 WEST MADISON STREET
CHICAGO

CONFIDENTIAL

Nov. 18, 1920

Mr. D. Allen Business Machines,
Rockstock, Ill.

Mr. D. Allen Business Machines

Dear Mr. Allen:

For legal purposes, I must have an affidavit giving the date of manufacture of Rockstock Typewriter #22403 which is in my possession.

Similar Rockstock Typewriter #230,000, for a serial number near that number, if you haven't record of serially #230,000--it was to be within a few hundred numbers of this number, that the other number #22403 which I own, if you haven't the exact date of manufacture according to your records, then you may state during "the week" or month if necessary--but it will be best if you can give date of this serial number, and there will be no technicalities.

This matter is material, and I shall be pleased to mail any response involved.

I am enclosing a self-addressed stamped envelope, that it might facilitate matters, as I would like to receive it at my office Saturday, and will be at my office until 2 P.M. Saturday.

Thanking you in advance for this favor, I remain,

Very truly,
Robert D. McElroy, Jr.

P.S. When you sign the materialized affidavit, please also put below your name, your official title--or if you have some other official do it, have this place his official title below his name--if none, yours, would be best for this purpose.

CONFIDENTIAL

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|
| Alb American Bus Lines | Household Finance Corp. | Procter & Gamble Co. |
| Burns International Detective Agency | Judge Edmund K. Barecki | Pullman Company |
| Chicago Lodge of Elks | Kaufmann & Fabry Co. | Saks Fifth Avenue |
| Chicago Medical Society | Law Bulletin | Sincere & Company |
| C.W. Childs & Co. | Loyal Order of Moose | U.S. Government |
| Chrysler Motors | Morrison Hotel | Universal Film |
| Equitable Life Assurance Co. | Mutual Life Ins. Co. | University of Chicago |
| General American Transportation Co. | Neisher Bros. Inc. | Winston, Strawn & Shaw |
| General Electric Co. | Nickel Plate Railroad | Yellow Cab Co. |
| Greyhound Bus Lines | Personal Loan & Savings Bank | Y.M.C.A. |

SALES AND SERVICE

STAR TYPEWRITER CO.

189 WEST MADISON STREET

CHICAGO

Telephone 2-7373

May 17, 1930

Mr. Maurice W. Lockwood
180 East 74th Street
New York 21, N. Y.

CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Sir:-

Enclosed herewith is the information you requested to get for you from the R. C. Allen Business Machines, Inc. Factory at Woodstock, Illinois, which formerly was the Woodstock Typewriter Company, and recently purchased by the R. C. Allen Business Machines, Inc.

The affidavit, sworn to, and signed before a Notary, by Mr. J. M. Carlson, Vice President, and in charge of manufacturing, is herewith enclosed, and gives the date of manufacture of the Woodstock Typewriter #222,402 which I have in my possession, and the serial number 220,000 which I do not have.

I also have samples of type from my Woodstock Typewriter #222,402, which contain the figure "2" especially and contain the lines of writing on this typewriter manufactured in March or April 1929.

For the balance of samples, I am sending to Mr. Carlson at the Factory at Woodstock, Illinois, with request to identify any this figure "2" is different from others of manufacture of Woodstock Typewriters about the same period, and see if he can solve this puzzle, whether there was a change in their foundry, or whether this is a type from another make typewriter and replaced, possibly a broken type, as this is not known to have a "2" break off, or if it is not a broken type, which is a new type with "2" off.

When I receive this information in the early part of the week, I shall immediately relay it to you.

If I can be of further service, I shall be pleased to hear from you. I have been in the typewriter business forty years, and have qualified as an expert on typewriter type for Detective Bureau in Chicago, and more recently I have helped in the matter in favor of Mr. J. Wiley against the Chicago Tribune and Trust Co. who employed the known handwriting expert of the Chicago Midwaying case.

Sincerely yours,
Robert H. Caldwell, Owner

Robert H. Caldwell

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| Alle American Business | Household Finance | Pillman Co. |
| Burns International Detective Agency | Judge Edmund J. Jurek | W. H. W. W. W. W. W. |
| Chicago Typewriter Co. | Kaufmann & Fabry Co. | W. H. W. W. W. W. W. |
| Chicago Typewriter Co. | Loyal Order of Moose | W. H. W. W. W. W. W. |
| Chicago Typewriter Co. | Mormon Temple | W. H. W. W. W. W. W. |
| Chicago Typewriter Co. | Mutual Life Ins. Co. of N.Y. | W. H. W. W. W. W. W. |
| Chicago Typewriter Co. | Neider Bros. Inc. | W. H. W. W. W. W. W. |
| Chicago Typewriter Co. | Nickel Plate Railroad | W. H. W. W. W. W. W. |
| Chicago Typewriter Co. | General Loan & Savings Bank | W. H. W. W. W. W. W. |
| Chicago Typewriter Co. | W. H. W. W. W. W. W. | W. H. W. W. W. W. W. |

STAR TYPEWRITER CO.

189 WEST MADISON STREET

CHICAGO, ILL.

November 21, 1920

Mr. Maurice H. Woodstock 2d
230 East 94th Street
New York 21, New York

Dear Sir:-

A few minutes ago, I received a letter from Mr. J. T. Marston, Vice-President in Charge of Manufacturing, Star Typewriter Company, Inc., 189 West Madison Street, Chicago 2, Illinois, which company they purchased, at Woodstock, Illinois, was follows:-

Mr. Robert Goldblatt
Star Typewriter Company
189 W. Madison Street,
Chicago 2, Illinois.

Dear Mr. Goldblatt:

We have received your letter of November 18th requesting further information on type style, particularly with reference to the figure "5".

Our Engineering records show that this particular "5" was used approximately between serial No. 129,000 to 130,000, 1321 to 1326.

We are also returning the sample sheet as you requested and hope we have been able to help you.

Very truly yours

(Signed) J. T. Marston, Vice President
in charge of manufacturing.

Yours,
Sincerely,

I am enclosing this letter from Mr. Marston, as the original may be of value to you. I am also enclosing the sample type mentioned above.

Sincerely yours,

Robert C. Goldblatt, Owner

STAR TYPEWRITER CO.

A Few STAR Accounts

All American Bus Lines
Bureau International Detective Agency
Chicago Lodge of Elks
Chicago Medical Society
C. F. Childs & Co.
Chrysler Motor Co.
Equitable Life Assurance Co.
General American Transportation Co.
General Electric Co.
Harris & Holt

Household Finance Corp.
Judge Edmund K. Serecki
Kaufmann & Fabry Co.
Law Bulletin
Loyal Order of Moose
Mortenson Hotel
Mutual Life Ins. Co. of N.Y.
National Trust Co.
Nickel Plate Railroad
Personal Loan & Savings Bank

Trust Corporation
Procter & Gamble Co.
Royal Metal Mfg. Co.
Sole Fifth Avenue
Sincere & Company
U.S. Government
Universal Film
Winston, Strawn & Shaw
Yellow Cab Co.
Y.M.C.A.

ALL MAKES OF TYPEWRITERS AND ADDING MACHINES SOLD, EXCHANGED, REPAIRED AND OVERHAULED

SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

#63

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

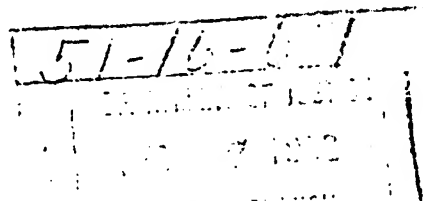
Assistant Attorney General

TO : James M. McInerney

DATE: February 21, 1952

Attention: Mr. Raymond P. Whearty

FROM : Director, FBI

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al;
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

This Bureau has received the following information regarding the writing of a new book on the Alger Hiss case by Lord Jowitt, the Lord Chancellor of the Clement Attlee Government. The information was furnished by a confidential source of unknown reliability.

Lord Jowitt, the Lord Chancellor of the Attlee Government, has been offered a large sum of money to write a book on the case of Alger Hiss by Messrs. Odhams, the London publishers. They publish the Socialist newspaper, the Daily Herald, and various popular periodicals, but few books, and certainly not any of this type. They have some dubious characters on their board. The proposition was first put before Lord Jowitt by Alistair Cooke, the fellow-traveller who wrote "A Generation on Trial," a book on the Hiss case which had to admit Hiss was guilty but smeared the prosecution and Whitaker Chambers as much as possible. Cooke ties up with a good many lines. He comes from Manchester and has been (and is at the moment) correspondent for the Manchester Guardian, which is not Communist but has had some odd correspondents, including Agnes Smedley. What is interesting is that Jowitt has discussed the case of Alger Hiss with Dean Acheson, who left him with the impression that Alger Hiss was innocent. Lord Jowitt is now in need of money and is apparently going to consider the offer very sympathetically because the terms are so good. It is very strange that such a publisher should find it commercially possible to offer a large fee for such a book, the commercial value of which would not be large.

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SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

74-1333-5138

#64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Assistant Attorney General
James M. McInerney

DATE: February 28, 1952

FROM : Director, FBI

Attention: Mr. Raymond P. Whearty

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

Reference is made to my memorandum to you dated February 5, 1952, enclosing a Photostat of the defense motion for a new trial filed by Chester T. Lane on January 24, 1952. Photostats of affidavits and exhibits which were attached to the motion were also enclosed. Your attention is directed to pages 22 through 25 of the motion and exhibits 4-a and 4-b-1 through 4-b-7.

The defense contends in Ground 4 of its motion that newly developed evidence establishes that Whittaker Chambers quit his Communist Party activities several weeks before April 1, 1938, and not on April 15, 1938, as he testified during the second Hiss trial. The defense points out that Chambers testified during the second trial that when he broke from the Communist Party underground he moved his family to a room on Old Court Road near Baltimore where he stayed for about a month. The defense alleged that Chambers stated that he contacted Paul Willert of the Oxford University Press, New York City, and received for translation the German manuscript of Dr. Martin Gumpert's book entitled, "Dunant - The Founder of the Red Cross." After Chambers received this translation job, he went to Daytona Beach, Florida, where he finished the translation and after a month returned to New York.

To support its contention, the defense attached an affidavit (Exhibit 4-a) of Dr. Martin Gumpert. Dr. Gumpert's affidavit shows that the book was first assigned for translation to Mrs. Rita Reil at sometime before the end of December, 1937. Before very long a new translator, Chambers, was substituted. Dr. Gumpert states in his affidavit that he does not remember how long Mrs. Reil worked on the translation.

In paragraph 4 on page 23 of the motion the defense states that it has made contact with Mrs. Rita Reil and Paul Willert. It alleges that they confirmed the basic facts reflected by Dr. Gumpert's affidavit, and upon a new trial, if one is granted, it intends to call each as a witness; but neither can be any more precise as to the relevant dates than Dr. Gumpert.

74-1333

Enclosures

SEARCHED	INDEXED
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FBI - NEW YORK	

Handwritten: 4-3/4

FILED 51-11-17

REC'D 3/4/52 RPOW

REF. TO WEF DATE 3/4/52

SECURITY INFORMATION

SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

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INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

On February 26, Mrs. Rita Reil was interviewed by our New York Office. She advised that it was her recollection that she began translating a portion of Dr. Gumpert's book in December of 1937 and severed her relations with the Oxford University Press and the translation of Dr. Gumpert's book sometime in March, 1938. Mrs. Reil advised that a little over a year ago, Mrs. Elinor Kirstein, 3 East 76th Street, New York City, contacted her and wanted to know when Mrs. Reil stopped working on the translation of Dr. Gumpert's book. Kirstein also told her that she, Kirstein, had been to the Oxford University Press and found that Mrs. Reil had been paid \$275 and that checks were paid to Mrs. Reil in December of 1937 and in January and February of 1938. Mrs. Reil stated that Kirstein told her it would be better if she would say that she, Mrs. Reil, completed her part of the translation in February and not in March, 1938. Mrs. Reil asked Kirstein why this was so important and Mrs. Kirstein replied that she wanted to show that Chambers was insane.

Mrs. Reil also advised that sometime in December, 1951, or January, 1952, she gave Mrs. Kirstein a letter stating that to the best of Mrs. Reil's recollection she started the translation of Dr. Gumpert's book in December, 1937, and finished her portion of the translation in February of 1938.

A review of the records of the Oxford University Press disclosed a memorandum indicating that the Oxford University Press had paid Mrs. Reil \$125 on December 3, 1937, \$100 on December 22, 1937, \$50 on January 26, 1938, and \$10 on March 4, 1938. With reference to the \$10 payment, there was a notation in the memorandum "no record presumably petty cash voucher."

The following data concerning Mrs. Elinor Kirstein is being furnished for your information. There is enclosed a Photostat of a newspaper clipping from the January 25, 1952, issue of the "Evening Standard" London, England, which refers to the wife of a wealthy New Yorker. The article states that this woman "unearthed in England much of the new evidence on which Alger Hiss is basing his application for a third trial." The article states "the 'undercover girl' is keeping her name a secret 'because of injury that might be done to others by association of my name with the Hiss case.'"

- 2 -

SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

The following information concerning the "Evening Standard" news article has been obtained confidentially:

The woman referred to in the article is Mrs. Elinor Kirstein, 3 East 76th Street, New York City. She obtained access to the files of the firm of Pearn, Pollinger and Higham, Limited, London literary agents, by using the pretext of writing a new book on the Hiss trial. She examined the files of this firm after it had received a cable authorization in September, 1951, from Ann Watkins, Inc., 77th Park Avenue, New York. She obtained Photostats of seven letters dated from December 16, 1937, to July 25, 1938. It appears that these letters are exhibits 4-b-1 through 4-b-7 which were attached to the defense motion.

It has been ascertained confidentially that Mrs. Kirstein did not obtain a Photostat of the letter dated May 31, 1938, from Pearn, Pollinger and Higham, Limited, to the Oxford University Press which enclosed pages 102 to 276 of the English translation of Dr. Gumpert's book and advised that the last of the translation would be along soon.

One Photostat of the following pieces of correspondence is enclosed:

1. Letter dated December 16, 1937, to Mr. Cumberlege.
2. Letter dated December 30, 1937, to Mr. Cumberlege.
3. Letter dated January 3, 1938, to Mr. Cumberlege.
4. Letter dated January 7, 1938, to Mr. Schuller.
5. Letter dated January 11, 1938, to Mr. Pollinger.
6. Letter dated January 25, 1938, to Mr. Schuller.
7. Letter dated January 27, 1938, to Mr. Pollinger.
8. Letter dated May 31, 1938, to Mr. Schuller.
9. Letter dated October 30, 1951, from Elinor Kirstein to Mr. Pollinger.

- 3 -

SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

Elinor Kirstein is presently married to George G. Kirstein, Executive Director of the Health Insurance Plan of Greater New York. She is an alleged Communist and it has been alleged that she has associated with Communists and alleged Communists. As Elinor Ferry, she was employed in approximately 1943 as Editor by the Tass News Agency at 71-02 35th Avenue, Jackson Heights, New York.

Information has been received confidentially that Mrs. Kirstein entered the United Kingdom at Dover on October 24, 1951, from Calais, France. She indicated that she was born in the United States on July 8, 1915. She was traveling on United States Passport #413414 issued at New York City on April 12, 1951. She left England from Southampton on October 31, 1951, apparently en route to New York.

Photostats of the above correspondence and data concerning Mrs. Kirstein have been furnished to the United States Attorney in New York City.

HAND-COVER GIRL FINDS EVIDENCE FOR HISS IN LONDON

New clues in office off Strand

NEW YORK, Jan. 25 (AP)—A hand-cover girl, who was seen by a British secret agent in a London office, has found evidence that Walter Hiss was in London in August 1948, according to a report from the British secret service.

The hand-cover girl, who was seen by a British secret agent in a London office, has found evidence that Walter Hiss was in London in August 1948, according to a report from the British secret service.

WALTER HISS
ESPIONAGE
REVEALING STANDARD
JANUARY 25, 1952
LONDON, ENGLAND
OFFICE OF THE LEGAL ATTACHE
AMERICAN EMBASSY
LONDON, ENGLAND

15th December, 1937.

W. S. Chamberlaine, Esq.,
The Oxford University Press,
Amen House,
Warwick Square,
E.C.4.

Dear Mr. Chamberlaine,

DR. MARTIN ROBERTS' BOOK "THE AMERICAN
PROBLEM IN THE 1930s"

...the American rights in this case are...
that we should give you the first refusal of the British
Empire except where we have a right to refuse...
regulation regarding English publication and that is
that the English publisher should pay one-half of the
translation cost.

I am enclosing herewith the first
three chapters in German. Would you kindly get them
early sent to me about them.

Yours sincerely,

W. S. Chamberlaine
W. S. Chamberlaine

20th December, 1937.

Mr. J. Chamberlaine, Esq.,
The Oxford University Press,
Amen House,
Warwick Square,
U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Chamberlaine,

On December 16th we sent you the
first three chapters in German of *HEIMLICH* by Dr.
Martin Dampert and now have pleasure in enclosing the
first fifty-eight pages in English. Will you please
let us have some more from you about this as soon as
possible.

Yours very truly,

Secretary to Mr. Pallinger.

HT/XM
ENC. TYPESCRIPT

Oxford January, 1938

Dr. C. G. Cumberlege, Esq.,
Oxford University Press,
Amen House,
Warwick Square,
Oxford.

DEAR DR. CUMBERLEGE

Dear Dr. Cumberlege,

Further to my Secretary's letter of December 30th sending you the first 58 pages of this work in English. I now hear from Paul Villart that the fee for the cost of the translation is £400 and that he would expect you to pay half. The delivery of the complete German manuscript was due January 2nd and the translation is being made as rapidly as possible.

Yours sincerely,

ALP/AT

14
12 January, 1938.

Mr. Hamilton, Esq.,
The Editors, University Press,
London House,
Riverside Square,
E.C.4.

Dear Mr. Hamilton,

RECENT LIBRARY BOOKS RETURNED BY THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY.

I have had just come in from the
New York Public Library:-

Paul Willard tells me the first
pages of the translation are the best done ever.
You had best destroy the 25 pages which went to
you with the first issue. William Hamilton, who
is here now, is very interested in the book which
Willard talked to him about.

I will get you the new trans-
lation as soon as the earliest possible moment.

Will you kindly return the pages
which I sent you the other day and accept my apologies
for any inconvenience you may have been put to.

Yours sincerely,

52/10
530

OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS

WARWICK HOUSE WARWICK
SQUARE LONDON W.C. 2
SIR HUMPHRY MILFORD
PUBLISHED FOR THE UNIVERSITY



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HARBEIN
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Portland
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Tacoma
Vancouver
Victoria
Nelson
Nanaimo
Port Moody
Richmond
Surrey
West Vancouver
Whistler
Squamish
Terrace
Kitimat
Fort St. John
Fort Chipewyan
Fort Resolution
Fort Smith
Fort Reliance
Fort Simpson
Fort Rae
Fort Norman
Fort Reliance
Fort Resolution
Fort Smith
Fort Reliance
Fort Resolution
Fort Smith

January 27th, 1936.

Mr. Hollinger, Esq.
Messrs. Sears, Roebuck and Company, Ltd.,
15, Norfolk Street,
London W.C. 2.

Dear Mr. Hollinger,
Thank you for your letter of January 27th and for sending us the

original manuscript. We are now looking forward to receiving the
English translation.

Yours sincerely,
W. L. G. Allen

1. [illegible]
2. [illegible]
3. [illegible]
4. [illegible]
5. [illegible]

Best wishes,

I have just received your pages and have
been very glad to read Dr. Martin Luther King's
book. The first of the translation will be
along soon. There will be minor changes, but all
corrections will be done quickly now and the whole set
will be sent to me with all speed.

My New York associates tell me
that Dr. King has done a tremendously important and
impressive job which they are sure will go down to
not only the credit of the author but to its publisher
as well.

Sincerely,

1. [illegible]
2. [illegible]



Dear Mr. Pollinger:

Your courtesy in permitting me to examine the "Mumant" file is very much appreciated. I returned the file, with a notation of the letters, and the photograph to your excellent receptionist.

As I am sure you will, the Board of Directors has decided to let me have the pages now being photographed for my files, please send them to me at 2 East 76th Street, New York City 21, N.Y.

Again, my thanks.

Sincerely,

Elinor Kirstein

(Mrs Elinor Kirstein)

Mr. G. Pollinger
Pearl, Pollinger & Higham, Ltd
39 Bedford Street

SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

#65

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Assistant Attorney General
James M. McInerney
Attention: Mr. Raymond P. Whearty

FROM : Director, FBI

SUBJECT: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., et al
PERJURY
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: May 13, 1952

The following material is being enclosed for your information.

1. Photostat of defense first supplemental affidavit with one copy each of photographs attached to said affidavit. This affidavit was filed on March 12, 1952.

2. Photostat of the FBI Laboratory analysis of the first supplemental affidavit and one copy each of photographs relating to said analysis.

3. Photostat of defense second supplemental affidavit and one copy each of photographs attached to said affidavit. This affidavit was filed on April 21, 1952.

4. One copy of the FBI Laboratory analysis of the second supplemental affidavit.

5. One copy of the report of Special Agent John J. Danahy dated May 9, 1952, at New York, New York.

For your information, the FBI Laboratory analyses have been brought to the attention of United States Attorney Pyles Lane in New York City. Mr. Lane has also been furnished with a copy of Special Agent Danahy's report.

Enclosure
74-1333

SECURITY INFORMATION
CONFIDENTIAL

51-1	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
JAN 1953	RECORDS SECTION

SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

74-1333-5264

Noted by GNC
& CHS.
noted
JMC